



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DC.; and *Borrchia frutescens*, DC., were other Composites, but the White Daisy, (*Leucanthemum*) and May-weed (*Maruta*) were scarce; indeed, I am not sure that I saw a single piece of the former, which also, a year or two since, had not reached Chicago. I was rather surprised to meet with *Athæa officinalis*, L., by the roadside. *Sida spinosa*, L., and *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*, Mchx., were abundant in certain localities. *Passiflora lutea*, L., with *Vitis vulpina*, L., *V. cordifolia*, Mchx., and *V. cestivalis*, Mchx., were frequent climbers. I noticed among Cyperaceæ, *Eleocharis rostellata*, Torr., *E. tricostata*, Torr., and, among grasses, *Arundinaria tecta*, Muhl., *Panicum viscidum*, Ell., and *Tripsacum dactyloides*, L., and the rarity of good meadow grass. Of ferns I saw nothing peculiar but their scarcity. The constant dampness of the weather limited my opportunities and spoiled my specimens.

§ 40. *Cydonia Japonica*.—At a meeting of the Botanical Club, some months since, some jelly was exhibited that was made from the *Cydonia Japonica*, or Japan Quince. It was also eaten freely at the collation after the business meeting, and pronounced excellent by all the members of the club then present. It much resembles our ordinary quince jelly, but has a different flavor, and a not unpleasant astringency. The fruit also makes excellent preserves. Mrs. S. H. Lewis, who made the above-mentioned jelly, furnishes the following recipe, which doubtless the club may wish to profit by: Boil the fruit in very little water till it is tender; lay this upon a sieve to drain. Make syrup of juice, two pounds sugar to one pint. Boil till clear, and skim it. For preserves, when the syrup has been boiled clear, drop in fruit, and boil very slowly for twenty or thirty minutes.

I. H. H.

§ 41. *Chester County Botanists*.—[The following article was from the pen of the late Dr. Wm. Darlington, and was published in the *Village Record*, in 1857.

H. J.]

Chester county has produced five botanists, who have been honored by having each a genus or species of plants named in compliment to the devotion severally manifested for vegetable science. They are as follows, viz:

1. The Genus *Marshallia* was so named by *Schreber*, in 1791, in honor of *Humphrey Marshall*, of West Bradford township, who established the Botanical Garden, at Marshalton, in 1774; published the *Arbustum Americanum* (the earliest American work on Botany) in 1785, and died November 5, 1801, aged 79 years.

2. The Genus *Baldwinia*, was named by *Thomas Nuttall*, in 1818, in honor of *William Baldwin, M.D.*, of Newlin township, a zealous and indefatigable botanist, who accompanied Major Long in his Exploring Expedition to the West, and died at Franklin, Missouri, September 1, 1819, aged 40 years.

3. The first *Darlingtonia* was dedicated by Prof. *De Candolle*, in 1825, to *Wm. Darlington, M.D.*, of Birmingham township, (now of West Chester) and author of a catalogue of the Flowering Plants growing around the Borough, in 1826; and of the *Flora Cestrica*, published in 1837; and an edition of the same, arranged in the Natural Method, published in 1853. The Genus, thus proposed,

was afterwards merged in a prior one, called *Desmanthus*; and a second *Darlingtonia* was established, on a rare and remarkable California Plant, by Prof. *Torrey*, in 1850.

4. The Genus *Townsendia* was named by Sir *Wm. J. Hooker*, in 1833, in compliment to *David Townsend*, Esq., of Coventry township, (now of West Chester), an industrious and successful investigator of the Botany of Chester county, who by the number of specimens furnished, and the elegance of their preparation, has done much toward supplying the botanists of Europe with the means of studying our vegetable productions.

5. A species of *Lichen*, viz: *Biatora Micheneri* was named by the distinguished cryptogamist, E. Tuckerman, A. M., in 1853, in compliment to *Ezra Michener*, M.D., of New Garden township; an indefatigable and accomplished naturalist, who is now successfully investigating the more obscure and difficult families of our Chester county plants.

So much for Chester county. Our state has produced the following Botanists, in addition, who have been honored in the same way, viz: John Bartram, Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, Doctor Thomas Horsefield, Prof. B. S. Barton, Zaccheus Collins, Esq., Prof. Casper Wistar, Rev. Lewis D. von Schweinitz, and Major John Adlum. On the whole Pennsylvania seems to have done pretty well, in the botanical line, compared with her Sister Republics.

§ 42. Publications.—*The American Journal of Science and Art*, for July and August, contains a critical notice of M. C. Cooke's *Fungi; their Nature and Uses*; a note on *Æstivation in Asimina*, concluding that the valvate passes by gradation into the imbricate, and cannot serve, as Hooker and Bentham use it, to distinguish tribes. Prof. Goodale has a commendatory notice of the English translation of Sach's excellent *Text-book of Botany; Morphological and Physiological*. Mr. Henry Willey gives some account of the present state of the controversy about the Schwendener theory, viz: that Lichens are compounded of Fungi and Algæ. Of the other notes the one that interests us most is the announcement that Mr. A. Commons has discovered a new locality for *Gaylussacia brachycera*, Gray, "one of the rarest of North American plants." He found it on the banks of Indian River, in Sussex Co., Del., "on the edge of a pine forest, growing under the shade of *Kalmia latifolia*."—2. *The American Naturalist* for the same months has a sharp criticism of the theory propounded in the May No. in relation to *Embryonic Development in Animals and Plants*. Mr. Charles Wright seems to have found *Coreopsis discoidea*, Torr. and Gray, spontaneous in Connecticut. We are glad to see the republication of Carruther's useful article on *Ergot*. Dr. Gray describes a variety of *Botrychium simplex* from Syracuse, communicated by Mr. E. W. Munday, and also by Mrs. Styles M. Rust. He calls the variety, *bipinnatifidum*. Mr. C. F. Wheeler, who has observed the dimorphism of *Menyanthes*, finds the fact mentioned in the *Botanische Zeitung*, 1867, so that the observation, BULL., 1871, p. 26, was anticipated. There are other papers of botanical interest in the *Naturalist*.—3. *Ferns of Essex Co., Mass.*, by John Robinson, from the Bulletin